

Guam's request. Why? In February, the Washington Post reported that Guam got the attention of the Clintonites after Governor Carl Gutierrez raised and delivered nearly \$900,000 in combined contributions to the Clinton-Gore re-election campaign and the Democratic National Committee. These handsome campaign contributions made the citizens of Guam, who cannot vote in U.S. elections, the biggest donors to the Democratic Party per capita of any part of the U.S. Governor Gutierrez has met with President Clinton in person twice since making the contributions.

Maybe the CNMI missed a bet. If Governor Tenorio had hosted a fundraiser for Clinton, and then flown to the White House for a coffee date, he might not be facing today's threat to the common-wealth's right to direct its own economy.

Certainly there are problems in the CNMI. One is a large local bureaucracy. The 1997 budget shows that nearly 4,600 of the 27,500 U.S. citizens on the islands work for the government. The islands' long period of federal dependency fed cultural attitudes that are found all too often in poor countries around the world today. "Our people were enticed out of the fields and fishing boats and into desk jobs where they were taught that working for the government was the road to riches and that other people would do the dirty work," Governor Tenorio testified at a recent Congressional hearing. "Worse, we were inculcated with a welfare mentality. Uncle Sam paid the bills and cleaned up the messes, and we came to rely on that."

When I suggested to one government official on my recent visit that too many locals were working for the government, he answered: "Well, they're not trained for anything else. If we didn't pay them to work for the government, they'd be on welfare." A tourist boat captain joked to me that the traditional Marianas' greeting, "Hafa Adai," really means "half a day," which is all that an islander wants to work. Several other locals proudly cited the claim that islanders consume more Budweiser per capita than any other people in the world. Anheuser-Busch has twice sent out a vice-president to see what is going on.

There is also little question but that some guestworkers have been mistreated. Government officials do not deny this, and say they are making new officers to enforce contracts and apply existing labor standards. "Employers and others who abuse our guestworkers are no better than common criminals," testified Tenorio on Capitol Hill. "They are being investigated, prosecuted, and convicted of crimes or administrative violations."

The Governor argues "It would be impossible to understand how [federal agencies] could possibly do a better job in the CNMI than we are now doing." Taking over Immigration control and raising minimum wages would only destroy economic opportunities and hurt employees and employers alike. The current minimum in CNMI garment factories, \$2.90 per hour, is already more than ten times the average wage in mainland China, which the *New York Times* has recently reported to be 28 cents per hour. The overwhelming majority of CNMI guest workers request that their labor contracts be renewed upon expiration. Governor Tenorio's summary plea to Congress is a simple one: "Don't permit Washington to micro-manage us or impose its policies and theories on us. Don't send us back to the old cycle of dependency on federal handouts."

IN HONOR OF RETIRING TEACHERS

HON. DENNIS J. KUCINICH

OF OHIO

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 4, 1997

Mr. KUCINICH. Mr. Speaker, teaching our children is one of the Nation's most important tasks. The professionals who devote their career to it are worthy of our highest praise.

Let us commemorate the careers of two fine teachers from Cleveland's public schools: Carolyn Harrison and Artha Mae Vincent.

Carolyn Harrison devoted 30 years of service to the Cleveland public schools where she taught social studies to hundreds of students and taught elementary school to many children. A mother, grandmother and great grandmother, Carolyn also found time to be active in her church and to serve on the mayor's parent involvement committee.

Artha Mae Vincent served Cleveland's parents and children for 30 years as a science teacher. She also served as the department chairperson at Wilbur Wright Middle School and was a winner of the Martha Holden Jennings Scholar. She was also active in her church, volunteered her time generously, and raised a family.

Thirty years of service to the cause of instructing America's youth is a landmark achievement. Mr. Speaker, we honor its attainment by two fine teachers from Cleveland. They retire with our unending gratitude and appreciation.

EXPERTS NOTE IMPORTANCE OF BURDEN SHARING

HON. BARNEY FRANK

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 4, 1997

Mr. FRANK of Massachusetts. Mr. Speaker, rollcall recently put out a very useful supplement on the question of America's defense. One of the articles, written by two very well informed defense specialists, Michael O'Hanlon and William Durch, makes an important point which is often left out of discussions of how much America should be spending on the military. Much of what America spends on the military is essential for our national security. But a significant part—tens of billions per year I believe—is spent as an active international charity. That is, the United States continues to subsidize our wealthy European and East Asian allies, in a pattern which made sense when it began in the late 1940's after World War II, but no longer has any real justification. In the closing paragraphs of their report, the authors note that "those who argue for greater international burden sharing have a point: The United States does do more than its fair share today." And they go on to state, in what should be the central point of our defense budget debates, "it is time to start asking our major allies, especially the wealthy and well established democracies of Western Europe, to do their fair share."

These authors fully understand the importance of a strong national defense, and the point they make is that we could make considerable savings for the U.S. taxpayers in ways that would have no negative effect whatsoever

on our national security or international objectives, simply by ending the unjustified policy of subsidy of the wealthy which is an unfortunate continuing part of our military spending. I am inserting the relevant part of their article here:

BEYOND QDR

At a more general level, those who argue for greater international burdensharing have a point: The United States does do more than its fair share today.

Not only in backstopping difficult peace operations, but in maintaining its forces from Korea to the Taiwan Straits to the Persian Gulf to Bosnia, the United States undertakes activities and maintains stability in a way that no other state can rival. It also spends a considerably higher share of its GDP doing so than most allies devote to their militaries—roughly 3.5 percent of the GDP in this country, versus an average of just more than 2 percent among the NATO allies and just over one percent in Japan.

Some of these costs and risks ought to be reallocated. For starters, US dues for U.N. peacekeeping should be reduced through negotiation with other countries. But that is not enough. Perhaps the most serious flaw of the QDR is that it lets the major allies off the hook. They have no role in US war plans under the Bottom-Up Review, and apparently will have no role under the QDR's assumptions either. That is partly because we cannot dictate political decisions to our allies about when to fight. But it is also because they have not done enough to equip their forces for the types of wars that are most likely in this post-Cold War era.

It is time to start asking our major allies, especially the wealthy and well-established democracies of Western Europe, to do their fair share. They should buy military airlift and sealift, more logistics capabilities like trucks, and other assets that would help them help us fight the next war in a place like Southwest Asia.

Though depending heavily on imported oil, they provided only one-tenth as many forces to Desert Storm as the United States—and could probably not do even that well today.

Overall, the Pentagon, has done a passable job with the defense review. Give the generals and Cohen a solid B. But rough spots remain—and plenty of defense challenges await lawmakers on Capitol Hill in the months and years ahead.

High on the list are implementing the recommendations of the ODR, further scrutinizing weapons modernization programs, finding money for unforeseeable needs like peace operations, and pressing our wealthy allies to reshape their policies and force structures for the post-Cold War world.

IN HONOR OF MR. AND MRS. CACCIAPAGLIA

HON. THOMAS M. DAVIS

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, June 4, 1997

Mr. DAVIS of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to and congratulate Frank and Kitty Cacciapaglia, a couple who have been helping to build and improve our community for many years. June 14, 1997, marks the 50th wedding anniversary for Frank and Kitty Cacciapaglia. The couple were married in Staunton, VA, before moving to northern Virginia, where they raised their five children.

During the couples first years of marriage, Frank was a chemist at the Food and Drug